REGISTERED No. 10—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,656.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or sent free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R.N.R. will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Madras	5
,, Carwar	23	,, Coconada	7
,, Cochin for Narrakal	27	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Alleppy	27	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Tuticorin	29	,, Gopalpore	9
,, Colombo	30	,, False Point	10
,, Galle	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Negapatam	Sept. 3		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether commdnication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, and the Steamers will however call at the ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMEBAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.			Sept. 1873.		
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	17		
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Fao	17		
,, Guadur	Sept. 1	,, Bushire	18		
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein	19		
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga	24		
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas	26		
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	28		
,, Koweit	11	,, Guadur	30		
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee	3		
,, Mahamerah	11	Arrive BOMBAY	6		
Arrive BUSREH	12				

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 14th, BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

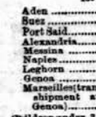
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.



THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 360 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. EB. BAUDRY & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship BRITISH SCEPTRE, Tulloch, Commander, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of FREIGHT, Orders will be granted FOR DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th August 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 22nd August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. F. Cayes, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain N. Harkewood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay		
Oct. 2	,, to Bombay	Nov. 6	,, to Calcutta		
,, 9	,, to Calcutta	,, 13	,, to Bombay		
,, 16	,, to Bombay	,, 20	,, to Calcutta		
,, 23	,, to Calcutta	,, 27	,, to Bombay		
		Dec. 4	,, to Calcutta		

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS ..... £66.
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at their sale Room, sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, the right, title and interest of Madhowjee Dayal, who has since become an Insolvent in suit No. 320 of 1867, wherein he and one Pragjee Dayal are plaintiffs and Nurotumdass Narrondass and others are defendants, subject to an attachment issued against him and the said Pragjee Dayal in suit No. 144 of 1870.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th August 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Silks &c.

Sundries consisting of plated hanging argand lamps, reading and side lamps, single and double branched wallshades, table candlesticks, an invoice of spare glass domes of sizes, grey and white socks and stockings, toilet bottles, cases of children's toys, tea trays, looking glasses, razors, steel pens, gold pencil case, pin and pen-holders, tooth picks, cakes of scented soap, pomade, &c.

2 Cases of Nitric Acid, a few Waterproof Coats, several Dolls with opening eyes, and speaking do, &c.

AUCTION SALE of a large stock of Woollen Cloth and Clothing of various colours and qualities, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing:—

A large stock of Woollen Cloth of various colours and qualities, also Cloth and Serge Tunics and Trousers, Boots, Boorings, and other miscellaneous articles of Garniture, &c. Terms—Cash.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colaba.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May 1872, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee thereof to sell by Public Auction, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, at 4 P.M., all and singular the right and title of the late Eduljee Pestonjee Sheff, the Mortgagor, the valuable landed properties or four Bungalows, hereinunder described, viz.:—

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the suburbs of Fort and Coolaba, in the Island of Bombay, standing in the Books of Collector of Assessment under Nos. 75 and 76; and all that message, tenement or dwelling-house adjoining thereto, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 76, and also, all that message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing at the rear or back of the lastly described message, which said four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are erected and standing on the ground belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, which is the Zemindar or Landholder thereof, and which said ground contains altogether by admeasurement 466 5-9th four hundred and sixty-six and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are bounded on the east partly by a public foot passage, and partly by the houses belonging to Purshotum Runsord, on the west by another public foot passage or road, called Pestonjee Road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Wise and on the south by another public foot passage, called Borah Street.

For further particulars and condition of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors for the Mortgagee

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th August 1873.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable germ, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old; a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Seale Hacho was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 90 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTORIA — SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE NAVY, AT THE YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
28, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—GENTLEMEN engaged to PLAY in the MATCH TO-DAY are requested to be on the ground punctually at 10 o'clock.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

Just Published—Price Rs. 2-8.

EARLY BLOSSOMS:

A VOLUME OF POEMS,

BY

THOMAS GILBERT.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE NEW SEASON'S 1872-73, INDIAN TEAS

Just received from

THE KOUSANIE PLANTATIONS,

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 3 12	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4 4
,, 9 0	Box of 5 lbs.	,, 10 0

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2 4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2 8

Wholesale and Retail Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh Consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

OLD PALE COGNAC,

(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate).

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC.

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	,,	20 ,,
Do. Vino de Pasto	,,	29 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	,, Rs. 17 &	24 ,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	,,	24 ,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	,,	26 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	Pts.	23 ,,
Do.	Qts.	45 ,,
Do.	Magnums	88 ,,
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	30 ,,
J. Sandbach and Son's	,,	30 ,,
Do.	Pts.	11 ,,
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior		24 ,,
CLARET—Montheuil Frane Fils Aine		
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	,,	16 ,,
Chateau Delorme Margaux	,,	16 ,,
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	,,	14 ,,
Do. Margaux	,,	17 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial hipment are suggested.

NOTICES.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S
WELL KNOWN
SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle) £4 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office: C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E. C. Manufactory: Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

WANTED.

11, MIDDLETON ROW, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and BACHELORS by DAY or MONTH. Rs. 100 upwards Monthly; Rs. 5 Daily. Gas and Water laid. Address Mrs. OAKES.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices.

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

SHAHABAD QUARRIES.

The Proprietors of the above Quarries are prepared to supply LIME STONES in Blocks or Slabs, at reduced rates and on short notice; the Stone is well ADAPTED for Paving, the ground-floor of the St. Xavier's College having been recently laid with the stone, making a first-class Job and extremely durable.—Apply to

R. BROWN.

18, Marine Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for the REMOVAL of the OFFICE FURNITURE and RECORDS of the Office of the Accountant-General from the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE to the NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING on the Esplanade.

Tenders should specify the amount for removing Furniture distinct from Records, and include Carpenter's labour in fixing and unfixing Furniture, &c., &c.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office, 9th August 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of PRINTED FORMS, loose and bound, required by the Company for a period of ONE YEAR from the 1st September 1873.

All particulars, together with a complete List of the Forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable, the work will be let in several Contracts. Sealed Tenders accompanied by a Deposit of Rs 500 (Five Hundred) as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer, will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873.

The Agent may demand from the persons whose Tenders shall be accepted Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts to the extent of Ten per Cent. on the estimated amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. MICHAEL,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th July 1873.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MADRAS FOR SALE.

THE whole of the valuable Buildings and Premises known as the "ALEXANDRA PRESS," conveniently situated very near to the Salt Cotaur Station of the Madras Railway, comprising—

A large and substantially built Press House in three compartments, of brick in chunam, with tiled roof.

Snitable Engine and Boiler Houses, with tall chimney adjoining, of brick in chunam, with iron roof.

Extensive Range of Godowns along part of the east boundary of the premises, built of brick in chunam, with galvanized roof.

A Range of Store and Coal Godowns on the north side, also of brick in chunam, with tiled roof.

An upstair Building at the east entrance, serving for Engineer's Residence and Office, of brick in chunam, with terraced roof, with adjoining Out-offices, Coach-house, &c.

ALSO

The Fee Simple of the Piece of Land on which the above Buildings stand, and which contains by recent survey and measurement 2 cawnies, 2) grounds, and 41[illegible] square feet or thereabouts, enclosed by a substantially built wall, and bounded on the north by a road, on the east partly by a road and partly by B. Arocachella Mood-liyr's ground, on the south partly by the same piece of ground and partly by a street, and on the west by inhabitants' houses.

The Premises are amply supplied with water.

For further particulars apply to

P. A. R. OLDFIELD,
Liquidator, Alexandra Press Company.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season:—

Guava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	...	Rs. 18 per Dozen.
Rosella do.	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	...	,, 15 ,,
Mango do.	,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Mild do.	,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Madras do.	,,	...	,, 18 ,,
Cashmere do.	in pints	...	,, 12 ,,
Bengal do.	,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Delicious do.	,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Curry Powder,	in bottles	...	,, 12 ,,
Do. do.	Madras ,,	...	,, 18 ,,
Curry Paste	,,	...	,, 18 ,,
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Mango Fruit	,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Ripe Mango	,,	...	,, 21 ,,
Pine Apple	,,	...	,, 15 each.
Mango Preserves,	in jars	...	,, 10 ,,
Do. Pickle	,,	...	,, 4 ,,
Do. do.	in kegs	...	,, 4 ,,
Do. do.	in bottles	...	,, 9 per Dozen.
Lime do.	,,	...	,, 9 ,,
Cashmere Pickle,	,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Tapp Sauce	,,	...	,, 9 ,,
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	,,	...	,, 6 ,,

ALSO,

CHINA PRESERVES OF SORTS.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.'s passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moolian, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes of the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Room; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 15TH AUGUST 1873.

In sterling exchange the rates closed for the mail at nominally the same as our quotations of yesterday.

In Government Securities there have been few transactions, and prices are unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 10 7/16 to15/32d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 19/32d. to 1d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. to 1s. 10¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99 11/16d.
Do, demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... 99¼

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 228.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent. ... ...106½ to ¾
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1886-87 ... ...108½
16 years' Debenture Loans 106½
10 years' do. do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117½ per Bond) ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do, do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize .... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-2-0
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 15-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 920 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 900 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

London — Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... — No ships.
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls. ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... — Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... — No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Marseilles ... Cotton ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6.
China ... — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	797½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong K. & Shanghai Bank.	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	48-10-7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	198-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,490
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
700	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	830
1,000	?, 0	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

200	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
5	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
300	2,000	all		Bhowanggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
750	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,200
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,610
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,155
1,250	2,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,285
240	2,000	all	80p.s	Meerjee Spinning	2,000
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,350
610	1,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soondercas Spinning	1,325

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	325
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s	Apollo Press Co.....	6,450
200	2,500	all	200p.s	Bombay Press Co	1,175
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	290
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	4,700
851	9,000	all	250p.s	East India Press Co.....	2,700
1 00	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	5,400
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
800	1,000	all	200 p.c	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	525
700	400	350	42½ p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	775
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co.....	650
200	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	457
1 0	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
1 5	1,5 0	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	800
400	..	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	1,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,295
1,000	50	11	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	133
2,150	250	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g's Co.. ..	25
2,000	500	all	45 pc.	Treasher & Co	410
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Wiegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	May '68	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 9th August 1873.

	Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rr. a. p
Coaching		62,944 1 3
Merchandize		81,291 11 0
Electric Telegraph		227 0 0
Municipal Trains, &c.		610 0 0
	Total Rs.....	1,45,472 12 3
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266 miles	Total Rs.....	1,62,917 1 9
	Decrease Rs.....	17,444 5 6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Kurrachee (s).....	Beyts	Kurrachee, August 12.

DEPARTURES.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Golden City.....	Jones	Rangoon.
	Deccan (s)	Soames	Southampton via Canal.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 15th August, 1-10 P.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH AUGUST.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan (s) 1 box gold coin, W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR SOUHAMPTON.

Deccan (s) 1 case skins, P. & O. Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 15th Aug., 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 82.

CARWAR, 15th Aug., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 82, barometer 30·05, rainfall 16 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th Aug., 9-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-north-west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·81.

TUTICORIN, 15 h Aug., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·80.

VIZAGAPATAM, 15th Aug., 5-5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, thermometer 67.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 13.

Wellesley, Captain, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, from leave, from Bangalore.

AUGUST 14.

Ward, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from Bangalore.
Troup, Sergeant, Bengal P. W. D., on sick leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 12.

Spens, Ensign, 3rd Buffs, to rejoin, to Bangalore.

AUGUST 15.

Colclough, Captain, 19th Regiment, on leave, to England.
FitzGerald, Major, 49th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Sharpe, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Bowdell, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Troup, Sergeant, Bengal P. W. D., on sick leave, to England.
Ward, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Magee, Captain, 12th Regiment, on exchange, to Europe.

AUGUST 16.

Wellesley, Captain, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 12.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Robert Staunton Ellis, C B, having availed himself of the leave of absence to Europe granted him under Section 26 of 'The Indian Councils Act, 1861,' the Hon William Hudleston, who has been appointed by H E the Govr in Council a Temporary Member of the Council of this presidency under the authority of Section IV of the aforesaid Act, has this day taken his seat in Council.

Hony Asst Surg R Harvey assumed charge of the duties of Chemical Examiner from Surg W Macrae, M B, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Robert Anstruther Dalyell to officiate as Chief Secy to Government until further orders.

Capt J W Barbet, attached to the Godavery District, privilege leave for one month.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence—

Mr W D Horsley Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, two months privilege leave, from 2nd Sept next.

Mr W McQuhae, Collr and Mag of Madura, two months and fifteen days privilege leave, under Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Henry William Bliss, to act as Collr and Mag of Madura during the absence of Mr McQuhae on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Sewell to act as Collr and Mag of Cuddapah during the absence of Mr Horsley on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr Francis Henry Wilkinson to act as Sub Collr and Joint Mag of North Arcot during the employment of Mr Sewell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Jeffrey Knox to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot during the employment of Mr Wilkinson, on other duty, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T G Clarke, Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras, availed himself on the forenoon of the 4th inst of the privilege leave granted on the 1st inst.

Mr R P Campbell, Mag of Police for the Town of Madras, resumed his duty on the forenoon of the 4th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The furlough to Europe granted in G O G No 188, dated 18th July 1873, to Capt B W Broughton of the S C, Qr Mr 35th Regt N I, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt-Col T Austin, of the S C, Wing Officer 40th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt G A Strover, of the S C, Political Agent at Mandalay, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt C L Highmoor, of the S C, Supt of Police 1st grade, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Reg of 1868 and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Col J G Palmer, S C, arrived at Madras on the 21st July 1873.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the Ordnance Department :—

Ensign and Depy Asst Commy Thomas Eagles to be Acting Asst Commy, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Lt and Asst Commsy J J Ward—From the 2nd July 1873.

Ensign and Depy Asst Commy Patrick Flanagan to be Acting, Asst Commsy during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Ensign and Depy Asst Commsy T Eagles—From the 2nd July 1873.

Condr James Burke to be Acting Depy Asst Commsy vice Ensign and Depy Asst Commsy Flanagan, promoted—From the 2nd July 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 22 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 27 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 25 ...	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 29 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	4	9	0	

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 22	Monday	Oct. 27
,,	,, 29	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Sept. 5	,,	10
,,	,, 12	,,	17
,,	,, 19	,,	24
	7 P.M.		Dec. 1
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	8
,,	Oct. 6	,,	15
,,	,, 13	,,	22
,,	,, 29	,,	29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
	Tuesday		Nov. 4
Monday	Aug. 25	,,	18
,,	Sept. 8	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 22	,,	16
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	30
,,	21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday ..... Nov. 15
,,	Sept. 20	,, ... Dec. 13
,,	Oct. 18	

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. & S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

16th Aug. 1873.	29th Sept. 1873.	17th Nov. 1873.
30th ,, ,,	3rd ,, ,,	*21st ,, ,,
23rd ,, ,,	6th Oct. 1873.	24th ,, ,,
*27th ,, ,,	*10th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,
30th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,	*1st Dec. 1873.
3rd Sept. 1873.	17th ,, ,,	5th ,, ,,
6th ,, ,,	20 h ,, ,,	18'h ,, ,,
*10th ,, ,,	*24th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,
13th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,
13th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	19th ,, ,,
17th ,, ,,	3rd ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
22nd ,, ,,	*7th Nov. 1873.	26th ,, ,,
*26th ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; a 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and at 5 P.M. for the stations on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 22	Monday	Oct. 27
,,	,, 29	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Sept. 5	,,	10
,,	,, 12	,,	17
,,	,, 19	,,	24
	7 P.M.		Dec. 1
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	8
,,	Oct. 6	,,	15
,,	,, 13	,,	22
,,	,, 29	,,	29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
	Tuesday		Nov. 4
Monday	Aug. 25	,,	18
,,	Sept. 8	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 22	,,	16
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	30
,,	21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday ..... Nov. 15
,,	Sept. 20	,, ... Dec. 13
,,	Oct. 18	

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. & S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

16th Aug. 1873.	29th Sept. 1873.	17th Nov. 1873.
30th ,, ,,	3rd ,, ,,	*21st ,, ,,
23rd ,, ,,	6th Oct. 1873.	24th ,, ,,
*27th ,, ,,	*10th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,
30th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,	*1st Dec. 1873.
3rd Sept. 1873.	17th ,, ,,	5th ,, ,,
6th ,, ,,	20 h ,, ,,	18'h ,, ,,
*10th ,, ,,	*24th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,
13th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,
13th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	19th ,, ,,
17th ,, ,,	3rd ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
22nd ,, ,,	*7th Nov. 1873.	26th ,, ,,
*26th ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

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The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DONVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds,
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WATT—August 15th, at the High Court House, Mazagon, Elizabeth Fowler, younger child of A. C. Watt, Bombay Civil Service, aged 17 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—August 11th, at Coonoor, the wife of Rev. A. Clark of a son.

PYLE—August 4th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. H. C. Pyle, of a son

DEATH.

SALISBURY—August 10th, at Trichinopoly, Percy Walter, the infant son of J. Balfour Salisbury, aged ten days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

THE Select Committee has been especially severe in its comments on the behaviour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in not taking Parliament into his confidence in the matter of the Zanzibar mail contracts with the Union Steam Ship Company. And the way that public business is transacted both at the Treasury and at the Post Office comes in for equally severe reprehension from the public press. The *Times*, however, magnanimously forbore, as respects the latter Department, from raking up the recent revelations of the way that Mr. Scudamore diverted the public funds from their ostensible use to another branch of the public service. Nevertheless, the manner in which work was generally done is designated by the leading journal as "culpable" and as showing "disgraceful carelessness ;" but that the Treasury should have gone beyond this, and concealed circumstances from Parliament which led to its sanctioning "a policy on the East Coast "of Africa on the supposition that it would "cost a certain sum when inreality it "would cost nearly double as much," is regarded as sufficient cause to throw discredit on the conduct of public business in every department. We have had on our table for some time the papers laid before the House of Commons on this contract, and we have now overtaken the subject in order to comprehend the bearings of the case. The Union Steam Ship Company already held a contract with Government to carry the mails between England and the South Coast of Africa twice a month for eight years, from 1868 to 1876. This contract is now going on But in the interim two other contracts with the same Company were proposed : one for a prolongation of this one, on the same terms, from 1876 to 1880, and the other for a mail service between Zanzibar and the Cape for eight years at £15,000 per annum. A letter from Mr William Law, of the Treasury Office, to the Post Master General, discloses that in consequence of the resistance shown by the Colonies to the prolongation of the existing contract to 1880, that measure would not be proposed to Parliament, and that, therefore, the existing contract to 1876 will continue in force instead. With respect to the second proposed contract of service between Zanzibar and the Cape for £15,000. Mr. Law tells the Post Master General that the Union Company is not willing to take it up since the first one has been abandoned by Government, because the Company only proposed the "reasonable terms" of £15,000 by dealing with the two services as a whole. Upon this the Treasury became generous to the Union Company, and instructed Mr. Law to write this extraordinary behest to Mr. Monsell : —"In consideration of this fact, and of the very "considerable expense to which the Company has "been put, having commenced both services from "the 1st January last, in anticipation that both "would receive the approval of Parliament, my "Lords are of opinion that a fresh contract "should be entered into on more favourable terms "with the Company, and I am accordingly to au-"thorize you to conclude one with as little delay "as possible for a service similar to that already "agreed upon for a sum not exceeding "£26,000 a year, which my Lords understand "the Directors will be willing to accept, and "which is £3,000 a year less than their original "offer to the Secretary to the Post Office for this "service, which was for a sum of £29,000 a year "for twelve trips a year each way, whilst "the Company now undertake for a lesser "sum to make thirteen trips each way." These instructions superficially read fair enough, and Mr. Law even makes out a case of saving £3,000 upon a former tender, by the Treasury now voluntarily increasing the subsidy to £26,000 for a similar service for which the very Company was willing to take £15,000 The disgraceful part of this business is said to be, that while the Treasury was labouring to show the Post Master General that the country had saved £3,000 per annum by this *coup*, it conveniently forgot all about a tender by the British India Steam Navigation Company to perform a similar service between Zanzibar and the Cape for only £16,315, by which the country would have saved £9,685 per annum, and probably more, as the tender was made at full rates, and was susceptible of reduction. Mr Lowe has admitted the oversight of this tender, but made some attempt to show that the British India made this offer in connection with getting a larger contract, in Indian waters, from the Government of India. Some correspondence has been published in support of this view. From the letters it appears that Mr. Monteath in a communication to Mr. Tilley (Secretary to the Post Office) led that gentleman to surmise that the British India Company would enter upon the Zanzibar service "as a part of the general Indian contract," and in a letter from Mr. Tilley to Mr. Lowe he says—"Mr. Monteath was at the moment negotiating for a large contract with the British "India Company, and being desirous himself of "a mail line from Aden to Zanzibar, he saw "his way to getting the proposed service "included." But unfortunately for the defence of the Treasury, the Special Committee elicited from the Chairman of the British India Company that the tender for £16,315 per annum was made on rates independent of any collateral services, and therefore the odium of having passed over, neglected, or forgotten a lower tender, by a competent Company, and to accept and favour that of another at higher prices, does appear to us to attach itself seriously to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this matter, and we cordially join in the reprehension of conduct which has gone a great way to injure the prestige of the public service at home. The association of Mr. Monteath's name with this business connects the Indian revenues with the contract, but

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I AM astonished that nothing of any importance has appeared in the newspapers with reference to a scandal about one of our present Judges which is being much talked of in Poona. The late Government Prosecutor in Poona, a Brahman named Nana Bhidáy, has, it is well-known, made a number of serious charges against Mr. Pinhey, and if they are not true I suppose that Mr. Pinhey, to vindicate his honour, will be obliged to prosecute the complainant for defamation. I hear that the High Court Judges are now engaged in investigating the scandalous charges against Mr. Pinhey, and in the meantime his accuser has been suspended by Baron Larpent from his office as Public Prosecutor. It would be impossible to hint at the nature of the charges, but I have no doubt that Mr. Pinhey will be able to rebut them satisfactorily. I suppose that another *cause célebre* is not far off.

A FRIEND of mine tells me a curious incident which happened at Mr. Anstey's grave on Thursday. He was standing near the foreman of the jury which acquitted the Towers of Silence prisoners when he noticed about a dozen badly-dressed Parsees draw up before the gentleman and salaam him to the ground. Somebody remarked to the foreman that surely these Parsees must have been prisoners in the late Riot trial, and he acknowledged that he "thought they were." They, however, avoided the Judge who presided at the trial, and who was close by. The foreman has therefore found himself, I will presume, a famous man by accident. By the way, I think it was a gratifying fact that the Parsee community turned out in such large numbers to do honour to Mr. Anstey. If they sincerely believed that he was their champion, as I have no doubt a great many of them did, the feeling of gratitude which prompted them to follow his remains was very honourable. I believe that the Parsee community will take a more substantial way of proving their gratitude to Mr. Anstey. I have already heard it said that they intend to raise a monument to his memory. But if a fund be raised for that purpose I would humbly suggest that it should be devoted to something more useful than a monument, and which would nevertheless perpetuate Mr. Anstey's name in a very pleasant way. Money is sorely needed to support a local dhurrumsalla, and a well endowed Anstey Dhurrumsalla would be an admirable institution, serving alike the purposes of charity and gratitude.

SOME authors eminently deserve to be called creative geniuses from their faculty of making something out of nothing, or much out of little. Therefore let me not seek to refuse a place among creators to the editor of your contemporary the *Times of India*. You have doubtless heard of the saw, "Perhaps the devil is not so black as he is painted." If ordinary people like you and I had occasion to express the idea that some individuals may be too harshly spoken of, we would probably use that proverb as a forcible illustration of our meaning. But the editor whom I have mentioned shows his superiority to us by taking quite a novel and brilliant course. Referring on Monday to the much-abused Gaekwar of Baroda, what does he say? Why, this, Sir:—"It is possible, according to proverbial philosophy, to imbue the devil with a shade of nigritude deeper even than his original tint." Now, what do you think of that? As Mr. Thackeray exclaims in his Essay on Thunder and Small Beer, "What boighth of foine langwidge entoirely! How he can discoorse you English for all the world as if it were Latin!" Could you speak of the devil in those rounded and very civil terms? I do not suppose you could, but perhaps you had better learn to do so, for there is no saying when you may require a favour from His Majesty. I wonder if your contemporary is the gentleman who once referred to the impossibility of making a silk purse out of a sow's ear in something like these words—"We are all acquainted with the combination of circumstances which conspire against the practicability of constructing a sericeous receptacle for coin out of the auricular appendage of a female member of the porcine genus." Perhaps the *Times of India's* leader-writer was the very critic who called Mr. Titmarsh's little Christmas book a "certain corpuscule denominated a Christmas-book put forth with the ostensible intention of swelling the tide of exhilaration or other expansive emotion incident upon the exodus of the old and the initiation of the new year."

"DANIEL QUILP" will not get many thanks for stirring up the criticism question again. He ought to have remembered the story about the gentleman who walked into the middle of a company and, looking to the skies and addressing himself to nobody, said aloud, "Yes, you are a fool, an egregious fool;" and when he got out of the crowd again he had had to apologise to every member of it except one, who said, "he knew it, and didn't want to quarrel about it." I know that there is not a sorer subject of discussion with some people than the question, whether amateurs should be criticised, and "Daniel Quilp" should have known that he was treading upon very ticklish ground before he re-opened the question even generally. Almost every amateur doubtless thinks himself the party alluded to in Mr. Quilp's generalisations, and a better example of this could not be had perhaps than the ill-natured letter of his opponent "Diogenes." Why amateurs should hasten to conclude that "Daniel Quilp" is advocating hostile criticism of amateurs by the press on all occasions is more than I can understand, for so far as I have been able to judge his letters there is nothing in them to justify such a conclusion. That there are some sensible amateurs who can look at the question dispassionately is proved by several letters in your columns. But notwithstanding that fact, I do not think "Daniel Quilp" has done any good in re-opening the discussion; he has but made irritation more severe among the general body of amateurs, some of whom are said to be about to do a very foolish thing—viz., stop the Town Hall concerts altogether. The matter of criticism or no criticism should be left to the discretion of the press itself; without accepting dictation from any person as to how it ought to treat a public question, the press should endeavour to condemn where condemnation is really required, and to give praise in large measure where that can conscientiously be given. But certainly there is no use in trying to be guided by the amateurs; if the press attempts to do that the public will complain; and then the press will find itself in the predicament of the Old Man and His Ass, an apologue which doubtless you remember very well, Mr. Editor.

I SUPPOSE that there are few people in Bombay who have not been taught a little about horses by pretty sharp experience. I remember that I used to think the story about Moses Primrose and the green spectacles which he obtained in exchange for his horse a very improbable one; but I have since become a convert to Goldsmith's shrewdness and think that a good many thousands have been "Mosesed" in horses since the days of the Vicar of Wakefield. A correspondent who writes "feelingly," to judge from his expressions, sent me a letter the other day, and as it may not be without its uses I append it:—

Mr. Tatler,—Are you a judge of horse-flesh? Horse dealing, as you know, is a very extensive field to sharpen one's intellects upon and give one's wits fair play,—*ergo*, horse dealers as a rule are the most wide-awake of all mortals, and might even take you in, although you always have your wits about you and are noted for keeping your "weather eye" well open. Learn, therefore, from the following story—as veracious as it is instructive—of a friend of mine who bought a horse and was *sold* himself. It's a tory of rather too frequent occurrence in these civilized days, and one that is full of moral to the brim, and I trust yourself and your multitudinous readers will "read, learn, mark, and inwardly digest" the same. A friend of mine, *qui gaudet equis*, and who fancies he is the best hand at making a bargain (never you fancy the like, else you'll go a mucker as he did,) was on the look-out for a horse. Well, a canny Moslem appeared with what he considered a first-rate animal. The horse was seen, tried; my friend considered him "a bargain," and a propitious day being fixed on (*more barbarorum*) the bargain was perfected. My friend congratulates himself and is so satisfied with what he has effected, that he forgets to inquire the seller's name or whereabouts. 'Tis needless to say that as soon as that worthy pockets the coin he vanishes *abiit, excessit*, &c. The horse does not turn out the Bucephalus he was expected to be. "The speed of thought" is certainly not in his limbs. The next day he shows his mettle—by declining to proceed on being invited to do so. A great deal of persuasion is necessary,—in the shape of whipping, dragging him in front, urging the carriage on him from behind—before he condescends to proceed. He makes but slow progress—a knot or so an hour. My friend looks small—but still lives in hopes;—suddenly, however, he makes the appalling discovery that the "noble animal" has but three available legs, and these none of the soundest! Quite done and crest-fallen the disappointed owner sends his steed to be disposed of under the hammer! The auctioneer laughs; the general assemblage titters. The "great bargain" is put up for Rs. 15! No bid. Ten! No bid. "Will anybody take him off for two P" cries the man of the hammer in despair. Not a soul responds. My friend returns home with his "beautiful Arab"—quite cured of his fancies about making bargains.

N. B.—"The great bargain" was finally handed over to the ghora-walla, who was fool enough to accept him in lieu of his pay.

WILL you kindly permit me to add my regret to that which is felt in Bombay for the death of Mr. Anstey? His fate, despite his talents, was a melancholy one. Not a friend beside him when he died—not a soul to cheer him with sympathy—not an ear to hear the last words of a tongue which commanded in its time thousands upon thousands of attentive listeners! Many men win respect through their amiabilities or the accident of possessing too much money and spending it among their fellow creatures; but few men command it through the sheer strength of genius; yet Mr. Anstey was one of these. Afflicted with an uncontrollable temper, he irritated people on every side of him, while at the same time they were unconsciously compelled to yield him the honour which his talents demanded. He had a peculiar knack of making enemies and yet the gift of making friends. I do not mean friends who are friends through the affections; I refer to friends who are attracted by the pale, cold, bloodless, essence of genius. Than Mr. Anstey in his happier moments, when he was not under the thraldom of stern cynicism, there was not a more pleasant companion in Bombay. His conversation was delightful. From topic to topic he moved with charming ease, quoting elaborately regarding each of them. He suggested the idea to a listener that he was master of whatever subject might be started in any conversation, and it was impossible not to wonder how he had been able to compress so much wit, wisdom, knowledge, and information into his comparatively short lifetime. It was sometimes peculiarly pleasant to watch the great lawyer during that five minutes in the forenoon which the barristers generally spend in waiting for the judge; he would be chatting gaily to a junior, and pouring forth anecdote and appropriate verse, or illustrating some ingenious paradox with his graceful wit. But when the judge took his seat, he became a different man, grasping his brief with an expression on his face which was very different from the gay appearance which he wore but a minute or two before. I do not know why it was, but to me it seemed that Mr. Anstey looked upon every judge as an enemy who was not for a moment to be compromised with by tact or any show of amiability. I think the feeling on Mr. Anstey's part was one of contempt for their Lordships and an inordinate appreciation of his own gifts; but why he should have done so it is difficult to understand, since most of the men on the Bench with whom he had to deal were, and are, distinguished by rare talents—talents which Mr. Anstey must often have felt astonished to find were quite equal to tacking him either in law or bitter repartee. The present Chief Justice and he had many a little fight in Court; and I am not sure that he did not as a rule get the worst of them. If Mr. Anstey had possessed a little more tact he would have been a much happier man than he was during many of his latter years. He would not have made most of the judges, barristers, and solicitors his foes but for the undue indulgement of his temper; neither need he have made himself a social outcast, driven (perhaps in misanthropic contempt for his fellow beings) to the communion of cats and goats, of which, it is notorious, he kept many in his bungalow. However, Mr. Anstey, with all his faults, was one of the chief lights at the Bombay bar, and none will regret that the light is quenched more than his professional contemporaries. It was often a grand sight to see the old man eloquent with sarcasm and bitterness. Drawing himself to his full height, and clasping his gown about him with a grace worthy of a Roman Senator, he denounced, with flushed face and glancing eyes, the object of his speech in unfailing torrents of sarcasm, insinuation, contempt, and indignation. No man was more eloquent than Mr. Anstey in a peculiar kind of eloquence which makes more enemies than friends, though never failing to command admirers. Bench and bar regarded his erudition, wit, and readiness of speech with wonder; and I was glad to notice that the personal animosities which he had created were not sufficient to restrain Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Green, and the other judges, together with the principle portion of the bar and consulting chamber, from paying him respect at the side of his grave. When he is alluded to now, it is often with the exclamation "Poor Anstey!" And "Poor Anstey!" may well be said, when we consider the melancholy and lonely circumstances of his death and the opportunities which he had of being generally beloved.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, 14TH AUGUST.

I AM sorry to have to say that Poona was very much beaten by Nugger. They had about 100 runs to get to win the match, and only succeeded in getting 40! Since then Sattara has come down and has been beaten by five wickets, after a fairly contested match. Next Saturday we are to have another "Scratch Regatta," crews not yet out. Dear me! what with balls, regattas, cricket-matches, badminton, and gymkhana sports pleasure is such a business! Unfortunately the rifle meeting is fixed for the same date as the regatta. This is a great pity, for there is at least one gentleman, a tall one, who is one of the best, if not the best, shot in Poona, and who is also a good oar, and good at many other things,—consequently if this gentleman is to row in the regatta, it is perfectly evident that he cannot shoot at the rifle meeting. If, too, he shoots at the rifle meeting, he cannot evidently row in the regatta. This is very distressing, and really if the rifle meeting is not afraid of him, it could not do better than postpone itself. If the rifle meeting *is* afraid of him, the arrangement is admirable, but I refuse to suppose that this is the case. No rifle meeting with a fearless respect for itself would so endeavour to divide the affections of Poona. Could they not meet on some other days?

There has been an accident on the river. Jones (who is *so* funny) said to me,—"Did you hear of that distressing whatsisname on the thingumbob? I had not heard of it; and he informed me that a barge had been upset because some one *would* keep on catching crabs, and that three ladies and the crab catcher had found a muddy grave. On enquiry I found that this was not true, but that a canoe had upset and the occupant had been rescued by another canoe, after an obstinate engagement.

To return to the rifle meeting. It has been asserted in the *Times of India* that the days for the regatta were changed, so as to interfere with the former. This is not the case. The regatta was fixed on the 1st of May, and notices posted at the Gymkhana and other public places to that effect, and the dates have not been altered since, as all the members of the Boat Club know. The time fixed for the rifle meeting is most unfortunate, as it not only interferes with the regatta, but makes it impossible for men wishing to shoot at Bangalore to reach that meeting in time to take part in it. Moreover, the assertion that the dates of the Regatta have been changed will disturb the arrangements of crews coming from a distance, and who may be misled. It is a most unfortunate and unaccountable mistake, for mistake it must be, for of course my remark about their being afraid of the tall gentleman is mere chaff.

The sports on last Saturday at the Gymkhana were unfortunately rather poor. Who was the "wicked old man" who perched the ladies on Commissariat carts like so many barrels of sugar? Horrid old creature! He must have done it for his wicked old purposes, for none of the eligible young men could get near.

Jones (who is *so* funny) said to me, "Confound it you know, there's Miss Whatisname on that thingummy and I adore her, and can't get at her, and that beast Robinson is on one side and a forbidding old critter on the other, and I *know* she hates 'em both." This was sad, and I quite agree with Jones that the backs of the dear creatures are by far the least interesting portions of them, though they have much more expression than one would imagine.

Please, Old Person, don't do it again. I don't know whose suggestion it was, but it couldn't have been a young man's. You have got a serious individual to tell you about legislation, so I won't mention it.

UMBALLA, 12TH AUGUST.

SOME mechanical genius, on witnessing the amount of resistance which *punkha-coolies* had to overcome while punkhas were being suspended from the ceiling by means of ropes, hit on a wise plan for the amelioration of the condition of these ill-used individuals. So this year, when punkhas were taken into use, lo! and behold! we found them suspended by means of iron rods, the abominable noise of which made sleep impossible. During the late storm at this station the electric fluid fell on the bungalow belonging to the 11th Hussars and, passing down one of these wires, struck one of the bed-posts, the occupant of which narrowly escaped with his life. The bungalow sustained some slight injury, which, resulted in a court of enquiry, and ended in the iron rods being discarded and a return to the old state of things.

Soldiers must have something to amuse them, especially during the hot season, when they cannot roam abroad, and when the only time in which they can do so is taken up with useless parades; but I cannot commend the plan hit upon by some men of the 72nd Highlanders to while away their leisure hours. An unfortunate crow found its way into one of the bungalows, when he was seized and deprived of some of his feathers, after which a lighted rag was attached to his tail, and with this appendage he received his liberty. The bird alighted on one of the outhouses which happened to be covered with thatch, and in less than ten minutes the building was burnt to the ground. A court of enquiry assembled, and of course nobody was acquainted with the delinquent who set fire to the crow. The proceedings were forwarded to the usual quarter, and nothing more was heard till yesterday, when a communication was received from Army Head Quarters, containing a few remarks from Lord Napier, who took a very serious view of the case, and pointed out the possibility of some valuable thatched bungalow being demolished in this manner. His Excellency ordered the orderly sergeant and corporal who were on duty on the day in which the occurrence took place to be reduced to the ranks, which was accordingly done in presence of the whole regiment. General Olpherts was present at the parade, and, in a few appropriate words, pointed out to the men the cruelty inflicted on the miserable crow. He said he did not approve of any man poaching on his comrade, but he gave them to understand that he did not admire the conduct of the individual who committed the deed in not coming forward manfully and acknowledging his fault, but allowing two innocent men to be punished.

We have had no rain for the past ten days, consequently the weather is hot, but not oppressively so.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 19.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE Committee sat for an hour and a half only to-day, Mr. Dickenson presiding.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was re-examined. He said—It has been asserted that the land assessment in the Bombay presidency is very low, but he maintained on the contrary that the rates were very high and pressed very heavily on the tenants. The exceptionally high prices which prevailed from 1860 to 1868 should not have been taken into account in making the new settlement. He quoted Colonel Prescott to the same effect and to the effect that the ryots having borrowed and paid the assessment promptly it has been inferred that they had money of their own. In one talookdar the rate had been raised 60 per cent. per acre over the old assessment.

General Balfour—We should get the old assessment stated to enable us to get a comparison because all this to my mind incurs nothing.

Mr. Candlish—Quite so; the old assessment may have been extremely low.

Witness—I can give all the information the honourable gentlemen want. I have a statement showing the names of the districts and the revenue realised from the old assessment.

The Chairman—But can you give us a comparison between the old assessment and the present?

Witness—I have not the figures beside me. I will put in a statement showing the area of the old assessment, and the area of the present assessment, and what the whole assessment was and the present is. In two districts the assessment on 246 holdings has been enormously enhanced—namely, 300 to 600 per cent., and in another it was raised 73 per cent., and the ryots were unable to pay the revenue. In several other talookas, many being unable to pay the enhanced rates, the ryots were obliged to abandon their fields. In others fields belonging to 3,000 ryots were lately attached; in another the assessment was increased 50 per cent.

Mr. Candlish—How have you acquired all this information; is it hearsay or do you know it as a fact?

Witness—From inquiries at the various places or near the same, and from being informed by parties who knew. During the last five or six years there has been a decline in some places of 50 per cent. on the price of produce, this is, since the last assessment was made; so that the higher prices of five or six years ago were taken into account in fixing the present settlement.

General Balfour—Produce is a very wide and general term; can you give us the figures?

Witness—Yes; the price of one maund of 40 lbs. of bajree in 1865-66 was Rs. 3-4, and now it is fourteen annas; of wheat it was Rs. 4-4, and now Re. 1; of jowaree it was Rs. 8, and now Rs. 2; of rice it was Rs. 2-4, and now twelve annas; ghee Rs. 30, and now Rs. 13. In one district the assessment has been enhanced from 100 to 300 per cent., and it is impossible for the cultivators to pay these high rates. There are some grave errors in the manner in which the officers have estimated the value of the produce; for example, the cost of irrigating has been omitted from the calculation of land growing sugarcane. In Guzerat a very heavy water cess is charged on land irrigated from wells or tanks ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40, and on small holders this presses very heavily. There could be no objection to this if the well or tank were the property of Government; but it does not, and the charge is made from wells or tanks which have never have been charged before. Mr. Ellis, the Revenue Commissioner, and Colonel Prescott have both been opposed to this charge. With the exception of Khandeish the ryots throughout the Deccan are in the hands of the village sowcar entirely in consequence of the heavy assessment. I will now put in a paper from the Peoples' Association of Poona, showing the state of the people in that district; and another showing the faults of the Revenue Survey and its shortcomings. I will now conclude by offering a few suggestions in order to alleviate the pressure on the land-holding and cultivating classes:—1st, that tuccavee or advances should be made to the landholders to enable them to purchase cattle, seed, and to construct wells, &c.; 2nd, the cultivators should be exempted from the extra cess imposed upon wells constructed by them or their predecessors. 3rd, removal of the prohibition to use earth, stones, and trees on these lands for building purposes or fuel; 4th, restoration of the village commons for pasturage; 5th, interest charged by the Government for overdue instalments should be reduced from 9½ per cent. to 9; 6th, the time for payment of the revenue should be extended to four months and the instalments should be four in number; 7th, remissions should be made when crops are destroyed by frost, drought, or other calamity; 8th, reduction of the enhanced rates imposed by the recent resettlement of cultivable land; 9th, cattle should be exempted from attachment; 10th, bonds and conveyances by ryots should not be held to be legal unless executed in the presence of competent Government officers, and to allow usurious rates of interest; 11th, the present law of limitation should be extended from three to six years; 12th, a well considered insolvency law should be introduced for the relief of the ryots; 13th, ryots should be exempted from local cess during the currency of their leases; and 14th, the power of making disbursements from the local funds should be vested in committees, two-thirds of whom should be elected. I will next pass to the pressure of the Court fees, which is very great, so heavy in fact as to produce a disastrous effect on the poorer people. He quoted the opinion of an English officer to show that in one district the cost of suits had added 2½ lakhs of rupees to the debts of the impoverished classes.

The witness next proceeded to complain of the cost of the administration in the Bombay presidency. He advocated the entire separation of the executive and judicial functions, which will effect a saving of about 5 lakhs a year, or nearly one-fourth of the present public expenditure in the land revenue departments. He went over various departments, and showed that a large reduction will be effected in the salaries of the higher officers, and otherwise by a re-arrangement of the departments. He quoted a recent paper by Sir Henry Anderson to show that the civil sower in Bombay was overstocked at the present moment.

He next advocated the re-introduction of the Budget system as the only means of checking expenditure—especially if laid before a properly constituted council. The council as at present constituted is inefficient in consequence of the non-official element being too small.

He then submitted that the annual cost of the India Office, amounting to £150,000, which was at present charged to India, should be paid by the Imperial treasury, for the reason that England at present did not contribute a single farthing towards the maintenance of her supremacy over the British Indian Empire. From the Parliamentary return of 1871 the net cost of the colonies borne by England amounted to £3,620,093, and in that cost was included the charges for the regular troops, the naval charges, salaries of governors, justices, secretaries, hospitals, barracks, lighthouses, and ecclesiastical, &c. India should be treated with the same liberality. The Imperial treasury should bear the cost of the mission to the Court of Persia, the maintenance of lunatics, the cost of the Indian troop-ships, and of the passage of the troops, and the contribution of £70,000 paid by India towards the expense of Her Majesty's ships in the Indian seas for the suppression of piracy, &c., should be borne by England. The amount of £510,110 forming the expenditure of the War Office here for recruiting, &c., should also be borne by the Imperial Exchequer.

Mr. Nowrojee concluded his evidence by saying that he hoped the Committee would not regard the evidence he had submitted as being given in a spirit hostile to the British rule; for he was an advocate for the permanence of that rule. All he had said was said with the most friendly object, and with no other desire than to do as much good to the country as possible.

He was then thanked for the information he had laid before the Committee and the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—The Senior magistrate disposed on Thursday of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 226.

THE LATE MR. ANSTEY.—Several Educational Establishments were closed on Thursday, as a token of respect to the late Mr. Anstey.

WEATHER AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent writes that fever is seriously raging at Ahmedabad. There was a good fall of rain last week. The crops were in a flourishing state.

CIRCUIT COURT.—A Mofussil contemporary states that a judge of the High Court is to proceed on a circuit during the next cold weather to examine the working of the Zillah Courts.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.—The *Bombay Samachar* gives out that Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Municipal Commissioner, is to get an appointment in the Customs Department on his return to Bombay.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—On Thursday a Mussulman named Mahomed Hoossein was bitten by a dog at Moody Bay. The man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the dog was secured and sent to Pinjrapole.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT AHMEDABAD.—At the last Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad there were six cases in all, four of which were decided by the Sessions Judge and two by the Assistant Sessions Judge.

THEFT.—The Senior Magistrate on Thursday sentenced a man named Dugla Shaik Mahomed to two weeks' hard labour, on a charge of stealing thirteen seers of sugar-candy, the property of the P. and O. Company.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Khundoo Vittoo. The jury found that the man had died from asphyxia, the result of his having accidentally fallen into a well.

WANT OF SCHOOLS IN THE JUMKHUNDEE JAGHIRE.—A correspondent observes that there are no schools in the villages of the Jamkhundee Jaghire, and earnestly solicits the Raja or Chief of the Jaghire to try to establish educational departments in his territory.

SURAT SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The *Deshi Mitra* observes that the people of Surat have been thoroughly dissatisfied with the local Small Causes Court. Cases in this Court, says the writer, often drag their weary course for months together. The writer draws the attention of Government to this complaint of the Suratis.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—Motecram Gopal was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Thursday, at the instance of Mr. Kent, public health inspector, with feeding or permitting to be fed animals with stable refuse at the Marine Lines, contrary to Section 236 of Act III, of 1872. The man pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

INFANT MARRIAGES AMONG HINDOOS.—The recent lecture at Ahmedabad by a Hindoo gentleman on the disadvantages of Hindoo marriages has created such a good impression on the minds of the Hindoo residents of that place, that a committee of about thirty persons has been appointed with the object of concerting measures to put a stop to infant marriages.

THE announcement of the death of the eminent barrister-at-law, Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey was received with deep regret throughout Bombay, and it is rumoured that the Parsees are about to raise a subscription and petition His Lordship the Bishop to raise a monument, with the figure of his person, to perpetuate their gratitude for his share in the recent Tower of Silence case.—*O Echo Portuguez*:—

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

March	Athalie	Mendelssohn.
Overture	Marco Spada	Auber.
Lancers	Somebody's Luggage	Coote.
Selection	Rose of Castile	Godfrey.
Valse	Marguerite	Godfrey.
Galop	Troopers	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—An up-country paper states that one of the questions which the committee now sitting at Poona is called upon to decide is, whether religious lessons should or should not be introduced into the Government schools. The writer asserts that if religion be introduced as one of the subjects of tuition into the Government schools, the innovation will give a serious shock to popular State education.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—From the gradation list of police officers, as it stood on the 1st inst., we find that there are three appointments of first grade Superintendents, each drawing Rs. 1,000 per month; five appointments of second grade Superintendents, each drawing Rs. 800 per month; five appointments of third grade Superintendents, each drawing Rs. 700 per month; five appointments of fourth grade Superintendents, each drawing Rs. 600 per month; four appointments of fifth grade Superintendents, each drawing Rs. 500 per month; two appointments of first grade Assistant Superintendents, each drawing Rs. 500 per month; three appointments of second grade Assistant Superintendents, each drawing Rs. 400.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—On Thursday, a Hindoo ghorawalla named Kalla Kulla was admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital, suffering from an irritant poison. The man being in a precarious state, his deposition was taken the same evening by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, third magistrate. It appears that Kalla, together with nine others, partook of some rice and curry shrimps on Wednesday night. On the following morning, about 6 o'clock, he was seized with vomiting and purging. It seems that the rice had been cooked in an iron vessel which had an iron ring attached inside covered with red paint. It is suspected that the paint on the iron ring contained some poisonous or nauseous substance which caused the man's illness. From the inquiries made by the police it seems that there is not the slightest suspicion of poisoning by foul means.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, August 12th, with the following cargo:—173 bales wool, 577 bags grain, 4 cases indigo, 40 packages hides, 23 bundles borax, and 16 bundles roots; and the following passengers:—Mr. Self and 4 deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		August.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
4 24 m	3 9		10 14 m	2 5
4 4 a	3 8	Friday 15	10 39 a	2 5
5 44 m	3 4		11 20 a	2 11
4 58 a	3 1	Saturday 16	11 53 a	1 7
7 1 m	2 8			
5 15 a	2 5	Sunday 17	0 28 a	0 3
8 35 m	2 4	Monday 18	1 3 a	1 1
8 48 m	2 3		1 37 a	1 4
9 26 m	2 2	Tuesday 19	2 13 a	1 8
9 2 a	2 1		2 49 a	1 11
10 24 m	2 1	Wednesday ... 20	3 25 a	1 11
10 0 a	2 1		4 1 a	1 11
10 59 m	2 3	Thursday 21	4 34 a	1 9
10 43 a	2 3		5 5 a	2 2

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, Captain W. Soames, which sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, took the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Dr. D. J. Carleton, Mr. L. Burrowes, forty-six crew of the s.s. Zambesi, Dr. and Mrs. Boustead and three children, and Mr. J. W. O'Donnell.

For Brindisi—Captain W. H. Bartlett and Colonel Browne.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON MEETING.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY.

BOWENPILLY, THURSDAY.

HACK STAKES—No race.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S CUP—Hackney (?), Royal Archer, Kildare.

DECCAN STEEPLECHASE—Wiry Sall; the other horses fell.

GALLOWAY STAKES—Akbar.

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST 1873.

THE weather was fine, and the course in good order.

FIRST RACE.—THE BOWENPILLY DERBY. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all maidens. Weight for age and class. Previous winners 3 lbs. extra. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Daubais' ... b a h Sligo	8 5	 1
Capt. Syed Ali		
Reza's ..... b w m Shubdees ...	11 4	Owner..... 0
Bad start. Shubdees broke down.		

SECOND RACE.—THE DESERT STAKES. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Nawab Alim Ali		
Khan's ..... b a h Sulleman.....	10 7	Syed Mahomed ... 1
Capt. Syed Ali		
Reza's ..... g a h Akbar	10 7	Owner..... 2
Mr. Morgan's... ch a h Glenshaw ...	10 5	Capt. Hodges 3
Mr. Merry's..... b a h Banting	10 7	Mr. Gore 0
Mr. Hill's..... ch a h Morning Star, late Sunganataw.	10 7	Owner..... 0

Won by a head. A good race for first and second place. Morning Star last.

THIRD RACE.—THE LADIES' PURSE. Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and inches. Without class penalty. ½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Merry's..... br w m Brunette (Rs. 500)...	11 8	Mr. Gore 1
Mr. Going's..... b wh Fly, late Fly by Night (Rs. 500)	12 6	Mr. Davidson 2
Mr. Major's..... b w g Grandmaster (Rs. 500)...	11 8	Owner..... 3
Nawab Alim Ali Khan's ..... c w m Volo (Rs. 500)	15 12	Capt. Syed Ali Reza 0

Won easy. Grandmaster (favourite) pulled up, did not start.

In the Desert Stakes the native stable sold for Rs. 700, Morning Star Rs. 200.

HIGH COURT.—16TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Dallas and Lynch—In the matter of the estate and effects of Coja Cazar de Gregorio, deceased, v Kirkor Ekelik Iskiudrian and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

Dallas and Lynch—In the matter of the estate and effects of Coja Cazar de Gregorio, deceased, v Adriani Skindarogira and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

223-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck v Luxumibai, widow, and another—Chalk and Turner.

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud and another v Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch.

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora—Tyabjee and Sayani.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

719-72—M H Khan—Noor Bibee, widow, v Hajun Bibee, widow.

545-72—A Framjee—Merwanjee Eduljee Chinoy v Khursedbai, widow, &c.—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

96-73—Mody—Wamonrow Rajaram v Luxmibai, widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khalacdina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinnaunath—G J Mody (Part heard.)

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalacdina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Parshotumdas v Sayec Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner. (Part heard.)

186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Thara and others—G S Judge

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khungar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Wullud Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahibacc—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naderi v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-73—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

422-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Jaffer Hajee Currim v Perozshaw Pestonjee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

LONG CAUSES.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Premajee v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpall Ramjee—K Morojee.

260-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caroline and Ann Stevens and another v Anne Pennell—Dallas and Lynch.

670-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isabhoy Ghulam and another v Dayal Ruttansey and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

138-72—A Framjee—Pestonjee Framjee v Iswardas Ramdas and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 17TH AUGUST 1873.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 195 and 345 (Part II.)
4 15 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 290 and 336. Anthem—But the Lord is mindful of his own (Mendelssohn.)
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 136.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 256 Anthem—"Like as the hart."
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 144 and 152.]
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 303, 158 and 17.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 23, 311, and 320. The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CH

they shall be allowed at the commencement of every manufacturing season, which is at the end of the monsoon, to hand in a list of the servants whom they employ or intend to employ in the salt manufacture, and by this means we believe that trustworthy people will be placed in charge of their works. At present a proprietor has nothing to do with the weighing of salt or in seeing it out of his hands into those of the purchaser. By some provisions of this Act it will be incumbent upon the proprietor of every work, either by himself or his authorised servant, to see that the salt is properly weighed at the salt works, and afterwards that, according to rules prescribed by Government, it is taken to a certain preventive station where it is to be weighed over again. It has been discovered that the principle cause of smuggling is due to the carelessness of the workers in our own establishment giving overweight, and the sections which we have designed regarding re-weighing at preventive stations may remedy this to a considerable extent. A chief means to prevent smuggling is of course to concentrate the manufactories as far as possible. The present law permits the suppression of works that do not turn out 5,000 maunds of salt a year, and in this Bill means are also provided by which any work may be suppressed on the payment by Government of compensation equal to the market value of the works suppressed. The provisions relating to this subject are similar to those for the acquisition of lands for Government purposes, so that if it should happen that for fiscal purposes it may be necessary to suppress any salt works, no injustice will be done to the proprietors. Another proposal by which we hope to prevent smuggling, as far as possible, is to lay down that, within ten miles of salt works, no buildings shall be used for the storing or reception of salt for purposes of sale unless licensed.

His Excellency the President—The Town and Island of Bombay excepted?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Yes. Other provisions are made by which Government shall have power to lay down rules to regulate storage and the removal and manner of removal and manner of packing salt which experience has taught to be necessary on account of the smuggling that takes place in the export of salt by sea. A great deal of the exporting by sea takes place during the monsoon months, and in consequence of the state of the ground during that period of the year in all the southern parts of the Concan and some parts of the Deccan the weighing of salt is a very difficult operation, people having frequently to work up to their knees in mud. The work is in consequence apt to be slurred over by our officials. Moreover, there is no security that the salt supposed to be weighed when it is put into the boats is correctly weighed, because I suspect it is the case that in consequence of the disagreeableness of the duty of weighing, the salt is just shovelled in. Government in this Bill lay down rules by which salt shall be properly exported, and weighed and packed only in a certain way. We have found that another way in which smuggling takes place is in consequence of the practice of persons purchasing only the larger crystals, while the lesser are left; and to prevent this refuse salt being smuggled out of the works and sold, power is here given to destroy that description of salt. I may add that very few of the provisions in this draft Act do not already exist in either of the existing Bengal Acts. In the last Bengal Act, in addition to the provisions of the Act itself, there are rules laid down by Government which are far more stringent than anything which we propose to enact in this measure. It may be found necessary, however, to introduce these rules if, notwithstanding all our precautions, smuggling is still found to be carried on to a great extent. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be no necessity for doing so, although we have made provision here for such an unfortunate contingency. Where so large a portion of the imperial revenue is dependent upon salt, it is of course necessary that the laws to enable us to reap the full value of our excise should be stringently carried out, otherwise the expense and trouble of Government in collecting the revenue will be to a certain extent unavailing, and the general revenues of the country will suffer. With these remarks I now beg to move the first reading of this Bill.

The motion was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers then proposed that the Bill should be remitted to a Select Committee, to consist of the Hon. Colonel Kennedy, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, and the mover. As there were large interests to be affected by the measure, especially in the Concan, the honourable member thought that at least a month to report ought to be allowed to the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I submit, your Excellency, that more time than a month should be given to this Committee to report. Immense interests are affected by this Bill, lakhs of rupees having been invested by private individuals in salt pans and salt works, and I think that ample time ought to be given to these individuals and to the public to consider and represent how their interests may be affected by the measure under consideration. The Government of India, I observe, generally, allow as long a time as three and four months to the select committees to make their reports on bills referred to them, so that the people affected by the proposed measures may have an opportunity to express their views on the subject, and I think that something similar might be done in the present case.

His Excellency the President—I have every wish that you should get ample time to consider the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—As an instance of how this Bill will affect individual interests, I may mention that it is here laid down that nobody is to possess more than twenty seers of salt. Now, Sir, I have made inquiries, and I find that for my own household that quantity is required every ten days. Among well-to-do natives it is usual to lay in a year's supply of salt when they lay in grain and other articles of consumption. I therefore hope this provision will be modified when the Bill is considered in Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—As the law stands at present no unlicensed person should have more than five seers.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Then I am afraid the Hon. Mr. Munguldas must break the law very often. (Laughter.)

His Excellency the President remarked that it was a curious fact that more salt came lawfully out of Bombay than ever went lawfully into it.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said that according to Mr. Pedder's report two or three lakhs of revenue were lost annually to Government in consequence of the prevalence of salt smuggling.

After a short discussion upon the length of time which should be allowed to the Committee to report, the major part of the opinions expressed being that ample time ought to be permitted, it was agreed that the report of the Select Committee should be sent in on or before Monday, the 6th October, and that the report and Bill should be translated into Guzerathee, Marathi, and Canarese, and circulated.

TOLLS FOR USE OF ROADS AND BRIDGES—THE QUESTION OF TAXING FOOT-PASSENGERS.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—May it please your Excellency—I beg to move the first reading of Bill No. 6 of 1873: an annexure to a Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay. Tolls have hitherto been levied under the general provisions of Act VIII. of 1851 by the Government of India. To that Act a schedule was appended which was subsequently modified by the Government of India by Act XV. of 1864. In the first section of that Act permission was given to local Governments to extend the Act to their Presidencies, although it was not stated formally that it ought to be extended or in what manner it should be extended. In 1864 by a Government resolution toll-bars were generally established throughout the Presidency, and the rates of tolls authorised to be levied by that resolution were in some cases in excess of the rates mentioned in the schedule attached to the Act of 1851. At the same time the provisions of Act XV. of 1864 were never formally extended to this Presidency, and in consequence of the difference of the rates which I have mentioned there have been some doubts entertained lately as to the legality of carrying out the Government resolution. The present Bill is therefore introduced with the view of legalising the tolls which we have been levying. A doubt arose as to whether it was within the power of this Council to pass such a measure as this, but the Government of India's sanction to the present course has been asked for and obtained. We have taken the opportunity of consolidating the various laws on this subject in the Presidency. There is therefore nothing new in the present Bill except that by section two all those tolls which have been levied since 1864 under the powers contained in the order of the Bombay Government of 1864 shall be legalised. I may state with reference to the schedule which is attached to this Bill that its maximums have never been worked up to hitherto, although it is advisable to retain them to meet contingencies. I may also state, as some attention has been drawn to the fact, that although this schedule provides for a toll upon foot-passengers yet such a toll has never been levied in this Presidency. The power to levy this tax, however, is retained, because it is considered that circumstances may arise which would make it advisable to use it. For instance the construction of a bridge might be undertaken, and in that case the foot-passengers' tax would be useful. For general information I may state that the revenue which is derived from tolls throughout the Presidency amounts to about 7 lakhs per annum, and is entirely devoted to the maintenance of the roads upon which the tolls are levied, though it does not provide for anything like the total cost of maintaining those roads. With these remarks I beg to move the first reading of this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—When the Hon. Col. Kennedy mentioned the provision of tolls upon foot-passengers, I saw marks of disapprobation from several honourable members; but I would only point out to them that it is very often the case in England that a bridge cannot be built without some provision of that kind.

The Hon. the Advocate General—I sincerely hope that that last item in the schedule will be omitted. Notwithstanding what has fallen from the Hon. Mr. Rogers, I think that the tendency in England now-a-days is to make bridges free to everybody, and we shall be retrograding very much from the civilisation of the West, if after allowing the natives of this country to walk about free we begin to tax them for the privilege. Rather than pay this toll of 3 pies, I am sure that many a cooly would swim across a river in preference to using the bridge. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas regretted that there was quite a new feature in the Bill. He referred to this tax upon foot-passengers. The honourable gentleman believed that such foot-passengers were not hitherto subject to pay toll in any part of India, and was of opinion that the levy was most impolitic. The measure authorized the levy of the toll by seizure and sale of the property of the passenger refusing to pay it, and the honourable gentleman enquired how beggars would be treated in case of refusal to pay the toll?—whether they would be detained and fed from the imperial funds? He therefore hoped that these particular provisions would be duly considered and modified in the Select Committee.

His Excellency the President—My own feeling is the very much against this toll, and moreover I think that the maximums set down in the schedule are unnecessarily high. Hitherto, I believe, you have never gone beyond a charge of 8 annas for a four-wheeled carriage, and yet you lay down a maximum here of Rs. 2 for this vehicle, which is surely a tremendous charge, and never intended to be levied: such a maximum is therefore unnecessary.

The Hon. Mr. Narayan Wassoodew and the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy also spoke against the foot-passenger toll.

The Hon Col. Kennedy—I did not intend to propose that this Bill should be sent to a Select Committee, but considering the objections which have now been raised to a portion of its details, I propose that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and the mover; to report within one week.

The motion was agreed to.

CARELESS MANAGEMENT OF STEAM BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers, in moving the first reading of Bill No. 7 of 1873: an annexure to a Bill to provide for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto, in the City of Bombay, and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay, said—Sir,—It will be remembered that at the last meeting of Council I asked permission to withdraw a Bill which had been drafted for the same purpose as the Bill of which I now beg to move the first reading. I then stated that in Bombay Act VI. of 869, upon which that Bill was framed, there was no provision for the examination of engineers placed in charge of boilers. Government has come to the conclusion that, whatever provisions might be made for the inspection of boilers, they would be of very little use indeed if they were not also made the means of preventing accidents which occurred through the incompetence of the men who might be in charge of the boilers. This Bill will endeavour to carry out that idea, and shall embrace in its operation Bombay as well as the mofussil. Section 15 provides for the conduct of the examination of engineers placed in charge of boilers, and by section 21 no person who does not possess a certificate of competency granted under the sections of this Act, shall be deemed a fit and proper person to manage or be in charge of a steam boiler or prime mover—a penalty being provided for employing unqualified engineers. The general principles of the measure are well-known from having worked for a long time past in Bombay, and I think that the new feature of seeing that men in charge of machinery are competent to do so will meet with general approbation. The necessity for this new feature in the bill has been proved by several accidents—particularly two—which occurred, one in Ahmedabad and one in Broach, where the ignorance of the men in charge of the boilers which exploded was the cause of the disasters. As steam machinery is rapidly extending in the mofussil, the necessity for the present measure is growing stronger every day. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway, I think, that every station from Sucheen to Ahmedabad contains a factory for ginning cotton, and I believe that the men in charge of the machinery are any persons whom the managers could pick up.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell approved of the principles of the Bill, but believed that some parts of it, particularly those relating to examinations, would require to be considerably modified.

The Bill was read a first time, and remitted to a Select Committee, composed of the Hon. Col. Kenedy, the Hon. Mr. Bythell, the Hon. Mr. Narayen, and the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Committee to report within a fortnight.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. EMERY J. CHURCHER, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, has been enrolled by the High Court, N. W. P.

THE Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta has thanked the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the consistent interest he has taken in the welfare of the Mahomedans under his Government.

ATTACKS on human beings by jackals in the suburbs of Howrah are becoming alarmingly frequent. No less than six persons were, we hear, thus attacked, and more or less severely wounded, on Monday night, and several cases had occurred in the previous week. It is hardly matter for surprise that something like a panic exists among the natives of the localities thus visited.—*Englishman.*

THE total annual cost of normal schools for training primary school teachers in Bengal has been fixed at Rs. 1,57,000. For this sum there will be maintained 9 first grade normal schools, 22 second grade, and 15 third grade, at a cost respectively of Rs. 64,000, Rs. 63,440, and Rs. 29,700. The head-masters of the first grade will be paid from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 each per mensem; those of the second grade Rs. 70, and those of the third Rs. 50 per mensem.

A VERY audacious theft is reported from Madras. Mrs. Lizzie Collins, an actress, was lying asleep on a sofa in the verandah in front of her room, when the coachman of a hired carriage in which she had been driving out during the day came stealthily in and took two gold rings off her finger, fortunately awakening her in doing so. The man was pursued and caught, and, on being convicted by the magistrate, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.—Our Peshawur correspondent informs us that a fight has taken place between the Narbuh inhabitants of a village in the Kohat district. When the Deputy Commissioner heard of this he despatched one Mooz'ar Khan to the scene of strife with a view to disarm the people. On his reaching his destination he was met with resistance on the part of the people, who, it is said, refused to give up their arms; this refusal was communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, who has since, we hear, deputed Shazada Sultanjan E. A. C. for the same purpose; but nothing is yet known of the result.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE REV. MR. FERGUSON.—From Dalhousie we hear that "the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, the Missionary, who has just been recommended by his medical adviser to go home, had a very narrow escape from what might have been a very serious accident. Somewhere in the neighbour of Rajear, his pony shyed at a goat browsing in the bush on the bank and wheeled right round. On being turned back his hind legs went over the khud. There was soft-footing, and a great spring forward to clear himself brought him so on the bank, that to save his head from a collision he reared so straight that both the stirrups fell from the saddle. Mr. Ferguson kept his seat, but to regain all fours, the pony giving a sudden twist to the side, he lost it, and slacking the reins to regain his position the pony bounded forward, and a sharp bend in the road, on account of a rocky part of the bank just then occurring, the rider, not being able to regain his seat, would have been dashed upon the rocks, had he not, retaining full presence of mind, resolved by grasping the horse's shoulder rather to let himself drop among his feet in the hope of not being trodden upon. The rapidity of thought and decision on such occasions is most wonderful. The dodge succeeded. Mr. Ferguson escaped with only a few slight bruises, though so narrowly that the pony's hind foot caught the front of his hat."—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

At the Calcutta Small Cause Court on last Saturday before a full bench, consisting of the learned 1st and 3rd Judges, a very important question was argued with reference to the powers of the Justices to levy the same taxes both on the landlord and the tenant regarding the buildings upon one and the same land. A native landlord had sued his tenant for certain municipal taxes he had paid, and which the tenant had agreed to pay under a lease executed by him. The tenant objected to pay a part of the claim, on the ground that he had been obliged to pay to the Justices a portion of the taxes which the landlord had paid in his behalf in respect of the same premises. It was contended for the landlord that the taxes paid by the tenant were not in respect of the house and premises rented by him from the landlord, but in respect of a hut which he (the tenant) had erected upon the same land, and for which he was charged separately, and supposing he had been wrongly assessed by the Justices, that was a matter which did not concern the landlord, nor would it effect in any way his claim. The defendant was now sued for the taxes which he had under his lease covenanted to pay. Babu Umesh Chunder Dutt, the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, was examined on behalf of the landlord. The Babu stated that when a piece of land was lying idle, the owner of it was not called upon to pay any taxes, though under the Act the Justices had the power to call upon him to do so. The concession was made on the principle that it would be a case of hardship to a man if he were called upon to pay taxes in respect of a piece of land which yielded him nothing. When the land was let to people who built huts upon it, then the owner was taxed according to the annual rent he received from his tenants, and the latter were also called upon to pay the usual taxes, such as police, lighting, and water-rates. If a person who had rented a house were to erect a hut in his compound, he would have to pay the taxes for that hut, in addition to those paid by him for the house. If it were not so, a person having a large compound might erect upon it cooly sheds or huts for people to live in, or he might erect large godowns for the storing of goods. The Justices were obliged in such cases to assess the tenant separately, as there were different interests. No doubt it was upon one land, but as the owner of the hut was not the landlord, they were obliged to assess the tenant separately. But in doing so, they deducted from the tax paid by the landlord in respect of the land in proportion to the space taken up by the tenant for the hut. This double assessment was made under the provisions of section 55 of Act VI. of 1863, B. C. The Court could not see how the Justices under the Act were empowered to levy a double tax in respect of the same land, and to realise it separately. The point was a very nice one, and it would take time to consider it. Mr. Gasper for plaintiff asked the Court, in case it should be against him, to refer the points to the High Court. Mr. Fagan said that, according to the decision in the case of *Mackintosh* v. *Gill*, he could not do so.—*Englishman.*

DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

At the Town Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Campbell, Mr. W. G. Litchfield, the Governor of the Government Workhouse, charged Mr. W. Taylor, an engine driver in the employ of the Madras Railway Company, with having defamed his character, by stating that the defendant had, on the 2nd of last month, seen the prosecutor driving in a carriage through the Fort with a native woman sitting by his side. Mr. Venkataroyalu Naidu appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Willie Grant for the defendant. Before the hearing was proceeded with, Mr. Grant suggested to the prosecutor that the charge should be withdrawn, but Mr. Litchfield was not willing to adopt the suggestion, and the case was therefore gone on with. The facts of the case appeared to be the following. The defendant on the 2nd July last, on returning home in the afternoon, told his wife that he had seen Mr. Litchfield driving through the Fort in a carriage with a native woman sitting by his side, and the defendent and his wife entered into a discussion upon the subject. Mrs. Litchfield happend to overhear the conversation, and went up to the defendant, and drew out of him the statement that he had seen the prosecutor in a carriage in the Fort, with a native woman sitting by his side. Mrs. Litchfield lost no time in letting her husband know that she had "at last found him out," and it was not long before he ascertained the source whence his wife had obtained this information against his character. It was contended for the prosecution that Mr. Litchfield had been lowered in the estimation of his wife and friends by the statement which had been made regarding him by the defendant. On behalf of the defendant, it was not denied that the alleged statement had been made, but Mr. Grant submitted that it never was intended to injure the prosecutor's character. The defendant was telling his wife what he had seen, and Mr. Litchfield came in and pressed the statement out of the defendant. There was no evidence that the defendant had made himself busy in going about spreading the story about the prosecutor. The prosecutor called witnesses to prove that he was not with a native woman in the Fort on the day in question. His Worship was of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the publication of the defamatory matter or that the defendant had made the statement with the intention of injuring the character of the prosecutor. Mr. Venkataroyalu Naidu applied for an adjournment, stating that he would be able to prove that the defendant voluntarily made the same statement to several other persons also, and that the prosecutor had in consequence fallen in their estimation. His Worship thought that the prosecutor should have come better prepared with his case, and it appeared that out of the witnesses whom he had called two only had been brought to the Court by the defendant and the prosecutor had not taken the trouble to subpœna them. Under these circumstances, his Worship refused the adjournment, but gave the prosecutor still an opportunity of withdrawing the charge. His Worship believed that the defendant might have mistaken some one else for Mr. Litchfield, but there was no evidence of the publication of the defamatory matter. The charge was withdrawn, each party paying his own costs and on the understanding that the matter was to be dropped.—*Madras Times.*

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

WONDERFUL advance has been made within the past few years in our knowledge of the physical and biological conditions of the depths of the ocean. The researches now being made by H. M. S. Challenger immensely enrich this knowledge, but a constant demand is being made for new instruments to meet the exigencies that constantly arise. One of the greatest difficulties has been to produce a thermometer to record the temperature at great depths. Photography appears the only plan; but the small modicum of light at such depths renders artificial light absolutely necessary; and the difficulty is to get light without heat enough to affect the mercury. Dr. Neumayer finds that the light emitted by a Geissler tube filled with nitrogen answers the conditions; and he has had constructed, and exhibited in working order at a meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society, the complete instrument. It consists of a large vessel of brass containing (1) two vertical thermometers, which pierce the bottom and protrude into an open portion underneath free to the access of water; (2) a galvanic battery with two Geissler tubes running in front of, and close to, the thermometers; (3) two rolls of Talbot paper standing upright and immidiately behind the thermometers, and revolving at a given rate by means of clock-work. As soon as the batteries are closed and the clock-work wound up, the luminous columns of the nitrogen cause the picture of the column of mercury to be reproduced on the photographic paper behind, together with all the lines marking the division of the scale. The vessel is shut hermetically and lowered into the sea to any depth desired. In this way the temperature at any indicated depth may be photographed. But a still further improvement is made by attaching to the top of the instrument a compass-card turning freely round on an axis, and on the outside of the vessel a sort of vane, which will be directed by the currents when the ship is not in rapid motion. By a very ingenious arrangement the deviation of the direction of the vane from the north and south line of the card is printed by the same photographic means. The direction of deep currents as well as the temperature of great depths may thus be recorded.—Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F. R. N. S.

M. E. RIVIERE describes another fossil skeleton from the sixth cave of the Grottes de Meuton. It was four metres below the floor, lying on its back. The floor consisted of charcoal, ashes, small stones, bones, and teeth of animals, shells, and flints. Flint implements were associated with it, and some worked in bone; as well as perforated shells, which from their position appear to have formed a necklace. The bones were very friable, and belong to a tall person. Commodore Selfridge has returned to Washington after exploring the Isthmus of Darien with reference to the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal. The result of his inquiries has been much more favourable than was expected; and it is now estimated that only 28 miles of canal need be constructed, the remainder of the distance consisting of the perfectly navigable waters of the Atrato, Doguado, and Napipi rivers; and the probable cost will be doirs. 70,000,000. Only nine locks will be needed.—*Pioneer.*

THE PARI MUTUEL.

THOSE of us who were at Bangalore during the recent race week must have observed a new kind of lottery in working on the race course, called the Pari Mutuel. This is a novelty in Southern India, and many of the oldest racing men in this Presidency were totally unaccustomed at first to its working. We may now say a few words about it, and also make a few remarks on the measure of success it has achieved in Bangalore.

The working of the lottery is very simple,—it is only the results arrived at by it which are complicated. There is first of all a box, just like a common letter box, with a slit in its cover to admit of certain cards being dropped into it. These cards have on them a few printed words, the blanks between which are filled up by those who engage in the lottery. These words are *Name of Race*, *Name of Horse*—backed to win—*Number of Tickets*—taken by the backer, (tickets five rupees each) *Rupees*—amount of money staked, and *name* of the backer who is engaging in the lottery. Thus one has to state clearly in pencil or ink on the ticket the name of the race about to be run and the name of the horse which he thinks will win it. He also states the number of tickets he takes and their amount collectively. He may take only one ticket which would be equivalent to five rupees, or he may determine to take one hundred, which would be equivalent to five hundred rupees. To make assurance doubly sure, he writes down the amount, five or five hundred rupees, as the case may be, in the appointed place on the card, and then signing his own name, he drops the ticket into the box prepared for it.

This is the procedure of making one's stake. A man may stake his five rupees—he can't stake less—that a horse will win; or he may stake a high amount of hundreds of rupees. He is only liable to lose that which he staked, but if he wins, the amount of his winnings wholly depends on the odds in the lottery against the horse which he fortunately chose for his favourite.

Take an example in one race. Smith stakes fifty rupees that the grey mare will win. She does not win. Smith has lost fifty rupees. Robinson has staked on the same one hundred rupees that the chesnut will win. The chesnut does not win. Robinson loses his hundred. Brown stakes only ten rupees that the black horse wins. It does win. Supposing that the only ticket taken on the above race were as above, then Brown would get 150 for his 10 Rs., minus so much per cent. to the Race Fund.

Thus far it is all plain sailing; but the fact is, had Robinson's horse won, as the stakes on it happen, in the above supposition case, to be larger than the total stakes, on the other horses in the race, he would have lost a certain amount as a reward for winning! This actually occurred once at least in the Bangalore Pari Mutuel lotteries, when the winners of a certain horse had to pay so much for the luxury of having hit on the right horse which was to win! Backing of decided public favourites is therefore very hazardous in the Pari Mutuel, and the man who backs a winning horse never knows what will be the result of that horse's winning as far as his stakes are concerned. He may receive back sixfold for the money he has successfully staked, or have to pay for having backed a horse which, although it won, was backed by the majority to win.

To correct this very strange and abnormal element of uncertainty, the Stewards at Bangalore requested the backers of horses not to have more than 300 Rs. on any single horse. This request was of course futile, as it was in essence a silly one. One might easily put in Rs. 300 in his own name, and get his friends to put in many more such sums for him. The only plan by which our Pari Mutuel lotteries may be in future improved is by adopting the French system. In this system a board is exhibited during the staking in the lotteries, a galance at which shows how much money is risked on what horse. At Trichinopoly, during the approaching races there, this system should have a fair trial.

A very large amount of money exchanged hands through the Pari Mutuel lotteries during the late Bangalore Race Week. The following is the official return of the money staked:—

PARI MUTUEL.

			Rs.	a.	P.
First	Day's	total Rupees	4,816	0	0
2nd	do	do	20,290	0	0
3rd	do	do	15,235	0	0
4th	do	do	8,912	0	0
5th	do	do	17,728	0	0
		Total Rupees.....	67,020	0	0

The largest winner is Colonel Hackett, who after all only won Rs. 912! Five per cent. out of this for the Race Fund, it has been asserted, is much too large: perhaps it is so, but these lotteries must give the Honorary Secretary and others a great deal of trouble. The Pari Mutuel lotteries have certainly been a great success; and we shall be glad to hear of more of the same lotteries at other race meetings, provided the simpler and more legitimate lotteries are patronized as well as they have been at Bangalore. The Pari Mutuel can never take the place of them.—*Madras Athenæum.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

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1224 Wm. Woodbury, Henriksan—Farnham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1100 Birmingham, Durham—The Captain.
1436 British Sceptre, Tulloch—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1298 Dunedin, McLaren—Wallace & Co.
618 Gallilee, Allen—Volkart Brothers.
600 Marie, Surenga—Volkart Brothers.
1071 Royal Saxon, Williamson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1424 Woodburn, Hartnell—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

957 Wimbledon, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA AND CHINA.

925 Chaldea, Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1478 Atalanta, Mathews—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1348 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.
803 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.
706 Koina, Profomo—Essa bin Khulifa.
690 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dadn.
1033 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
685 Punjab, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.
1185 Travancore, Eastley—P. & O. Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dadn.
1542 Zambesi, Cates—P. & O. Co.

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